

New Imperialism (1880–1914) Fill-in-the-Blank Worksheet

Name: _____ Period : _____

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the correct answers based on your knowledge of European imperialism.

1. British Empire

1. The British controlled _____, a key strategic region due to the _____ Canal, which allowed access to India.
2. The _____ War (1899–1902) was fought between the British and Dutch-descended settlers in South Africa.
3. The British ruled _____, which was controlled by the British East India Company before becoming a colony after the _____ Mutiny in 1857.

2. French Empire

4. France controlled much of North and West Africa, including _____, _____, and _____.
5. French expansion in Southeast Asia included the conquest of _____, which later became part of French Indochina.
6. France nearly went to war with Britain in 1898 over control of the Sudan in the _____ Incident.

3. German Empire

7. Germany acquired colonies in Africa, including _____, _____, and _____.
8. The _____ Conference in 1884–85, organized by Germany, set the rules for European conquest of Africa.
9. Germany's rule in Southwest Africa resulted in the brutal suppression of the _____ and _____ peoples, an early example of genocide.

4. Belgian Empire

10. King _____ II of Belgium controlled the _____ Free State as his personal colony.
11. The Belgian rulers exploited the region for _____ and _____, leading to international outrage.
12. In 1908, Belgium's parliament took control of the colony from the king and renamed it _____.

5. Italian Empire

13. Italy attempted to expand into Africa but was defeated by the Ethiopian army at the Battle of _____ in 1896.
14. In 1912, Italy successfully conquered _____ from the Ottoman Empire.
15. Other Italian-controlled territories in Africa included _____ and _____.

6. Portuguese Empire

16. Portugal maintained its African colonies in _____, _____, and Guinea-Bissau.
17. Unlike other European nations, Portugal's empire had been established much earlier but declined due to _____.
18. The Portuguese primarily focused on extracting _____ resources from their colonies.

7. Dutch Empire

19. The Dutch primarily focused on their colony in Southeast Asia, known as the _____ East Indies.
20. The Dutch exploited native populations through the _____ System, which required farmers to grow cash crops for export.

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21. The main economic products extracted from Indonesia included _____ and _____.

8. Spanish Empire

22. The Spanish Empire's influence had declined significantly by the late 19th century, but it still controlled territories such as _____, _____, and the Philippines before losing them.

23. After the Spanish-American War in 1898, Spain lost control of its colonies to the United States, including _____, _____, and _____.

24. Spanish rule in its remaining colonies was marked by resistance movements, including the Cuban struggle for independence led by _____.

Additional Questions:

25. The belief that Europeans had a duty to "civilize" non-European peoples was called the _____, a concept supported by Rudyard Kipling.

26. The race for African colonies among European nations was known as the _____.

27. The _____ Policy, proposed by the U.S., sought to keep China open to trade with all nations rather than being divided into exclusive European-controlled zones.

28. The policy, mentioned above in question 24, was proposed by then _____ of _____, John Hay in 1900.